Dispatch

For to-morrow's issue up to 9 o'clock P. M. Por list of branch offices in the various dis-tricts see THIRD PAGE.

THREE CENTS

## FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

A Vigorous Attack Upon the Increased Duty Made by

M'KINLEY SAVES HIS BILL,

an Iowa Republican.

But Wins by the Exceedingly Narrow Margin of Four Votes.

TIN PLATE IS STILL IN DANGER.

Pittsburg Industries Occupying the Attention of the House.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Henderson, Republican Congressman from Iowa, opposed the increased tariff on glass. By a vote of 107 to 103 McKinley carried it through, however. Butterworth will probably move to-day to strike out the duty in tin plate. The canned goods men are hard at work to accomplish this purpose. The Ways and Means Committee remains firm upon the question.

SEPRCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. WASHINGTON, May 16.-The delegation from the tin plate importers and the National Canned Goods Association still remains here, despite the absolute refusal of the Ways and Means Committee to give that, notwithstanding the opposition of the plause.] Ways and Means Committee, they have still hope of putting tin on the free list, or at least of securing a reduction to the pres-

It is said that Mr. Butterworth will offer an amendment placing tin plate on the free list. If he does not Mr. Rusk, of Maryland, will do so. But the interested people naturally would much prefer that the amendment should come from a Republican. Mr. Mudd, a Maryland Republican, states that he will vote for the amendment, plause.] but it is doubtful if there are enough others who will defy the Ways and Means Com-

A PROFITABLE CONCERN. In his speech the other day, Congressman Butterworth asserted that one corporation had during its existence of 19 years, divided a profit of \$61,000,000 on its original investment of only \$1,250,000. This statement led

to a great deal of comment, and it was emphatically denied by a number. Mr. Butterworth said to-day that his strtement was true, and that the Calumet and Heela Copper Mining Company was the corporation to which he referred.

Instance the tariff bill was taken up in the same position in regard to his bill. He (Mr. McKinley) had at first put a protection on hides in his bill, and yet he had been compelled to take a free trade position and put hides on the free list. Mr. McKinley's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa, made a strong cross in which in the name of the people cross in which in the name of the people. to a great deal of comment, and it was em-

chimneys in the clause relative to thin blown glass at a duty of 10c a dozen and 40 per cent ad valorem. In response to a question by Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, Mr. Mc-Kinley stated that the present duty on tariff. Kinley stated that the present duty on lamp chimneys was 45 per cent, and the went to the Senate it would be so amended proposed duty between 50 and 60 per cent. Mr. Henderson inquired how many lamp

chimneys were imported. Mr. McKinley replied that he had no exact data.

AN IOWA REPUBLICAN'S QUERY. Mr. Henderson inquired how, if the gentleman had no exact data, he knew that the duty should be increased. [Applause

and laughter on Democratic side. ]

Mr. McKinley replied that the committee knew that was impossible for our own people to manufacture these chimneys under the present rate of duty and continue to pay the present rate of wages.

Mr. Henderson inquired whether the gentleman knew what proportion of chimneys was imported and what manufactured in this country. Mr. McKinley the bill did not give a cent of duty more | agreed to. than was necessary to compensate for the

difference in the labor cost here and abroad. Mr. Henderson-For myself I am not going to vote for the increase of any duty when I have not the information to justify that vote. [Democratic applause.]

ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY. Mr. McKinley said that the committee had no personal pride in the bill or any part of it. The committee had done its best with the information at its command, Every member of the majority of the committee had agreed that the proposed duty on lamp chimneys was absolutely necessary to preserve that industry in this country.

Mr. Henderson did not want any Demoerat on the floor to howl over what he was saying (laughter). He could not control Democratic lungs. If he could he would shut off some of the supply (laughter). But he did not intend to vote for an increase of duty on lamp chimneys unless he knew why he did. No one knew better than he the difficulty that any committee, Demoeratic or Republican, had in making a tariff bill, and he did not want to be a blockade to a proper adjustment, but the point he wanted to make was this-that he would not vote for any increase of duty unless be was informed that there was a good reason for it. If the manufacturers of chimneys in this country were prosperous the duty should be left as it was; if they were being driven off the mapufacturing

field he was willing to protect them. The committee had no data on the subject. POLITICAL MILLENNIUM COMING.

Mr. Candler, of Massachusetts, said that it was his duty as a Representative, whenever his constituents objected to a provision in the bill, to agitate against it, and have it changed if possible. He was not only a Re publican, but a protectionist, and he looked forward to the time when the people of the United States would once more declare in favor of the protective principle, and the members on the other side would free themselves from the free trade influence. It could not be expected that any committee could perfect a bill that would meet the wants of every part of the United States. The bill could be perfected only by taking it up by sections. When the principle of

tariff bill could be taken out of politics, and

Pittsburg newspaper a statement that Representative Butterworth's speech had created consternation among the protectionists, and that the Tin Plate Association had urged its members to hasten to Washington.

LABOR GETS THE BENEFIT. Mr. Raines, of New York, told of the growth of the glass industry in his district, and maintained that the workmen received the benefit of the tariff in increased wages. Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, offered as a substitute for the pending amendment a provision that lamp chimneys should continue to pay the present duty of 45 per cent. He did not want to break down the domestic industry, but he would not vote for an increase

After further debate Mr. Henderson's The following Republicans voted with Henderson: Adams, of Illinois; Butterworth, of Ohio; Dolliver, of Iowa; Sweney, of Iowa; Lacey, of Iowa; Kerr, of Iowa; Laws, of Nebraska; Hopkins, of Illinois; Morrill, of Kansas; Candler, of Massachusetts; Hilt, of Illinois; Dunnell, of Minnesota; Lind, of Minnesota, and Reed, of Iowa. Mr. Andrew, of Massachusetts, criticised

the high rates of duty on glass.

M'KINLEY'S EXPLANATION. Mr. McKinley said that there were things in the bill of which he did not anprove. There were amendments he would like to make if he alone were to be consulted, but the committee had to look to every interest in the United States. No single man could have in any tariff bill exactly what he wanted, and so gentlemen might complain here and there that they wanted a duty raised or lowered, but they forgot that in the preparation of a bill covering more than 3,000 articles, the committee them any hope of a reduction of the duty on | had to go into a consideration, not of a tin plate. The delegates are still interview- single interest, but of all the varied and coming individual members and they claim bined interests of the United States. [Ap-

Gentlemen on the other side said that the duties in the bill were too high. In the glass schedule of the Mills bill the percentages ranged from 60 to 152 per cent. If that were a revenue tariff, why should not the Republicans increase that tariff and make it protective in favor of the labor of the United States? Why had the gentlemen on the other side left a duty of 152 per cent on plate glass? Was it because it was a revenue tariff, or was it because the Democratic party of Missouri made that a condition of its support of the Mills bill? [Ap-

MACBETH ONCE MORE.

Mr. Springer quoted from the testimony of the glass manufacturer of Pittsburg to the effect that if he had free raw material he could pay higher wages. Mr. Mills was glad to hear his friend (Mr. McKinley) revise his speech of two years ago, in which he characterized the then pending bill as a free trade measure. The high duties on the glassware schedule of that bill did not meet his (Mr. Mills) views. He had been forced to socept them. His friend was placed in

Just after the tariff bill was taken up in the House to-day, Mr. McKinley offered an amendment specifically including glass amendment specifically including glass He had become weary of this talk of the deressed condition of the Iowa farmers.

A FREE TRADE VIEW.

Mr. Clark, of Alabama, suggested that the Democratic party had carried the State of lows on a platform denouncing high that it would be called the Allison bill.

A long debate ensued, principally de-roted to a consideration of the subject of farm mortgages. The discussion occasionally drifted into politics and the House was kept in confusion, entirely good humored, but so great as to elicit from the Chair the remark that the recent presence of the cireffect upon members. The noise was so great that it was almost impossible to understand the drift of the arguments preented, and when Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, was recognized to attempt to get the com back to a consideration of the bill, the Chair appealed to members to be quiet nough at least to hear one speech to see how it would seem.

Mr. McMillin addressed himself to the bill, antagonizing an amendment offered by Mr. McKinley, providing that on manufactures of wool and worsteds valued at not more than 30 cents a pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto 40 per replied that he did not, but he knew that cent ad valorem. The amendment was

AROUSING THE IOWANS.

Mr. Mansur, of Missouri, secured the floor, and aroused the indignation of the Iowa Republicans by the statement that they had been repudiated by their people. The House was in an uproar for a few min-utes, a dozen members being on their feet vociferating and the remainder cheering

When the uproar subsided, Mr. Mansur claimed that he was entitled to the floor. The Chair said that the gentleman's time had expired three minutes before, and that he had been tresspassing parliamentary law. The gentleman had been taking ad-vantage of the Chair's good nature to insult the House and to lower his own standing in his own estimation. Mr. Mansur-That may be the opinion of

the Chair, but it will not be indulged in outside of this chamber. Pending a vote the committee rose and the House took a recess.

NO SERVICE PENSION RILL.

The Scente Substitute is the Messure Tha Will be Adopted.

PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENTA WASHINGTON, May 16 .- It seems to b settled now that the House will finally agree to the Senate amendments to the Morrill pension bill, and that the measure, when it reaches the President, will be substantially the bill which received the approval of the

This means that Congress has about come to the conclusion that it is not wise to pass a

service pension bill at present. NO INTERFERENCE WANTED.

An Ohio Republican Official Opposes the McComes Anti-Gerrymandering Bill.

'FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, May 16 .- State Auditor Poe, of Ohio, is in the city. To THE DIS-PATCH correspondent he stated that in Ohio seven out of the ten of the intelligent Republican voters were against the provisions of the McComas anti-gerrymandering bill, which provides for the annulment of the recent gerrymanders in Ohio and Maryland. a Republican, having been

elected in 1887. Dalzell Will be Here in Spirit. WASHINGTON, March 16.—Hon. John

protection was firmly established then a Dalzell will not be able to attend the Montooth meeting in person, but he will be there discussed and amended by sections without denunciation, and in a fair spirit.

Mr. Springer, of Illinois, read from a which will probably be read at the meeting to-morrow evening.

> JUST A QUIET GAME. DON CAMERON BEATS SENATOR FAR-WELL'S FOUR ACES.

Very Distinguished Poker Party at the National Capital - Two Phenomenal Hands at One Sitting-Quay Was One of the Spectators.

Then Mr. Farwell became compassionate, and dropping his cards, said: "See here, Don, I don't want to carry this thing any further. I have a hand here that is simply invincible, and it's foolish for you to buck against it. I don't want to bet further on a sure thing. Remember, Iffere two cards." Then the players all looked eagerly to Mr. Cameron to see what he would do. Don has great nerve and told Farrell to go ahead and play his hand for all it was worth, but Mr. Farrell would not take advantage of his colleague, and with take advantage of his colleague, and with the remark that he didn't want to rob a

The gentleman of the party who had been in supense all this time, drew a sigh of relief and turned sympathizingly to Mr. Cameron. Don quietly spread out before the astonished gazeof Mr. Farwell a straight diamond flush. Mr. Farwell's only remark was: "Well, I'll be d-," and Mr. Cameron drew in the pot, which contained a little

National Committee Postponement.

WASHINGTON, May 16 .- Colonel Dudley, who is one of the members of the National Republican Executive Committee, said today that the next meeting of the committee will be held on May 26. He said also that Mr. Clarkson's absence from Washington was the only reason why the last meeting of the committee had been so suddenly aban-doned. Mr. Clarkson was really the only member of the committee who had kept the

mittee will meet on the 26th of this month,

NOBODY SERIOUSLY INJURED.

An Elevator With Ten Girls on Board Drops Six Stories. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.

NEW YORK, May 16 .- Ten girls employed by Zeiner & Feldstein, manufacturers of artificial flowers and feathers, on the sixth floor of 624 Broadway, crowded into the elevator at the close of their day's work They were packed in like in a box, as the elevator sardines is only 5 feet long and 21/2 feet wide. William Wallace, who runs the elevator, stood ready to start it when one of the cables broke and the elevator shot down like light-Wallace grabbed the check rope as the car started, but his thumb was torn by the friction and he was obliged to let go. The girls screamed and clung to each other as they sped down. The elevator struck the ground floor with a crash and rebounded several feet. It was a wreck when it finally settled. People in the adjacent stores heard the screams and crash, ran into the hallway and helped the panic-stricken girls out of

to the hospital. Three years ago Wallace was run over by a train in Jersey City and his right leg was amputated. The was probably due to carrying an excess of

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. of Hop. Edward Callaghan against General Master Workman Powderly, John R. Byrne ination in 1888 and ruining his business.

DR. WALTER REID SENTENCED.

The Spirit Postmuster Desires to Give Seance in Court. GRAND RAPIDS, May 16 .- Dr. Walter Reid, the famous "spirit" Postmaster, demanded an opportunity to give a seauce in court to prove he was not a fraud, was this morning sentenced by the United States Court to one year's imprisonment in the House of Correction at Detroit. Spiritualists are much excited, asserting that the result is a blow at their religion. The charge against Reid was using the mails for fraud

Chicago Man Brings Suit for Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars. ford, the Chicago ticket broker, whom the American Ticket Brokers' Association yesterday refused to reinstate, this morning filed suit in the Circuit Court for \$25,000 for slander. Mulferd also asked a writ of mandamus to compel the association to reinstate him. The association to-day adjourned after the clereting the officers.

CARLISLE A SENATOR

Caucus to Succeed Beck.

Delamater and Pattison Sure to be Nomi-

nated for Governor.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, May 16 .- A quiet little game of poker was played in this city last night by six distinguished gentlemen, each of whom is well known as an expert. The party met in one of the well-known uptown hotels and the players were Senators Quay and Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Farwell, of Illinois, Hon. Dave Littler, of Springfield, amendment (retaining the present duty on lamp chimneys) was defeated—103 to 107. Senator Sewall, of New Jersey. It was a \$10-Senator Sewall, of New Jersey. It was a \$10-dollar limit game and there had been three raises before the draw when all the players went out except Senators Cameron and Far-

well, who drew two cards.

When Mr. Farwell saw Mr. Cameron stand pat he at once concluded that he was bluffing, and he started in to catch him. Then the fun began. The sympathy of the party was largely with Mr. Cameron, for the reason that Mr. Farwell is reputed to be one of the best poker players in the United States and the very best in Washington. During the past few months he has come off victorious in a majority of the games he has played. His victims in-cluded several of the gentlemen in last night's party, and they were rather anxious to see Mr. Cameron get satisfaction. It was Mr. Cameron's bet, and he went to the limit. Mr. Farwell saw him, raised, and Don bet him again. Each saw that the other meant business then, and they settled down to work in earnest. Mr. Cameron continued to bet, and Mr. Farwell continued to raise him until the process had been re-peated by each of them ten times. Then Mr. Farwell became compassionate,

man, he said," I call you," and carelessly threw on the table four aces.

nore than \$300

WILL MEET IN TEN DAYS.

Clarkson's Absence the Only Cause of the

IPROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. 1

His sudden and altogether unexpected summons to the deathbed of his father made the postponement of the meeting inevitable.
There is no better proof of the falsity of all the rumers alleging other causes for its abandonment than the fact that the com-

Four of them were found to be suffering from slight hurts and shock, but had no bones broken. The other six girls were not injured in the least. Wallace's thumb and fingers were lacerated and he was conveyed

A TRUE BILL AGAINST POWDERLY.

The Master Workman Charged, With Con

spiracy by a Grand Jury. SCOTTDALE, May 16 .- A true bill was up pins to capture the county for Wallace, found to-day by the grand jury in the case and Peter Wise, for alleged conspiracy in which had been called for the purpose of defeating Callaghan for the Senatorial nom- fixing the time for the primaries and th Powderly has telegraphed that he will be here on Monday. The defendants have had an early convention which would elect deletheir witnesses subpoppaed.

A BROKER SUES FOR DAMAGES.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 16 .- E. A. Mul-

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1890---TWELVE PAGES.

Chosen by the Kentucky Democratic

QUAY'S IDEA OF THE SITUATION.

WALLACE IS OUT FOR BALLOT REPORM.

Decided Division in the Banks of the Democracy

Blair County. Ex-Speaker John Griffin Carlisle was last night chosen by the Democrats of the Kentucky Legislature as the successor of Senator Beck. The only reason the contest was not sooner decided in his favor was the fear that his absence from the House would be a serious loss to the party. Quay believes that Delamater and Pattison will be the can-

didates for Governor.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. FRANKFORT, KY., May 16 .- On the ninth ballot to-night ex-Speaker Carlisle was nominated by the Democratic legisla-tive cancus to succeed Senator Beck. This result would have been reached sooner had not been for a feeling that Mr. Carlisle could not well be spared from the House of Representatives. The nomination would almost certainly have been made last night had not Dr. W. H. Norman, the member from Henderson, without consulation an-nounced that he had all along voted for Knott, but he no longer believed Knott could win and would support Carlisle. This angered the Knott men

and they railied, and with the other oppo-sition, secured the adjournment. When the caucus as-sembled to-night, however, with instructions for Carlisle received during the day from several constituencies, and with the general sentiment for Carlisle becoming steadily stronger, the end was

John Griffin Carlisle, seen to be near. At the opening, Representative Settle, in a neat speech, withdrew his name from the con-test. Then Representative Cooper, for ex-Governor Knott, withdrew his name, amid enthusiastic cheers from Carlisle's friends.

CLOSE OF THE CONTEST. The ballot was then taken and stood:
Carlisle, 52; Lindsay, 33; McCreary, 30.
Senator Smith then withdrew McCreary,
and the fight was ended. The ninth ballot,
all counted, was taken, and the announcement—Carlisle, 72—made, when above the
wild cheering was heard a strong voice
moving to make the nomination unanimous
by acclamation. The motion was carried. by acclamation. The motion was carried. There is general congratulation here to-night over the result, which is in harmony with the large majority of the voters of the State. The newspaper offices here were serenaded and a crowd marched through the streets

cheering in honor of the event.

Speaker Carliale entered Congress in 1877, speaker Carinie entered Congress in 1874, and in the quick flight of 10 years has come to be one of the most famous party leaders of the times. Thrice elected Speaker, the last time without the slightest opposition, he is praised by men of all parties for his fairness, his good sense, his readiness. He is elected to the sense of the sense of

quent in debate, convincing and liberal. HIS TARIFF VIEWS. In a speech in the House, when the vital question of free trade was in its earliest stages of discussion, Mr. Carlisle said: "In the broad and sweeping sense which the use of the term implies. I am not a free trader Of course, that is understood. At least, i should be. In my judgment it will be year yet before anything in the nature trade will be wise or practical in the United States. When we speak of this subject we refer to approximate free trade, which has no idea of crippling the growth of home in-dustries, but simply of scaling down the niquities of the tariff schedule. After we have calmly stood by and allowed monor

ies to grow fat, we should not be asked to make them bloated.' Mr. Carlisle was born in Kentucky is now 53 years old. He was loyal dur-ing the war and opposed to secession. He held numerous State offices, and was Lieu-tenant Governor of Kentucky from 1871 till 1875. Mr. Carlisle's mother was a native of family. His middle name came from his grandtather, Griffin Reycolds. He was

named John after his father's father, John Carlisle, who was a native of Virginia. A dispatch from Washington says: At the evening session of the House the only incident was the applause which follows the announcement by Mr. Caruth, of Kentucky, that his colleague, Mr. Carlisle, had been selected by acclamation as the successor of the late Senator Beck. The applause was participated in by members on both sides of the House.

A BIG BATTLE IN BLAIR. WALLACE MEN ATTEMPT TO PACK THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Portion of the Body Elects Delegates to the State Convention-The Pattison Adberents Will Choose Others-A Contes Therefore Certain.

INPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. HOLLIDAYSBURG, May 16 .- The meeting of the Democratic Committee of Blair county, held here this morning, was the most exciting in years. For some time past the partisans of Wallace have been setting despite the fact that the rank and file of the party in the county were for Pattison for Governor. The fight culminated at the County Committee meeting here to-day, County Convention. The public generally believed that in justice to the voters the gates to the State Convention and nominate a county ticket.

The Wallace men, headed by ex-Recorder Greevey and Solicitor Dively, of Altoons, it is alleged, attended to pack the commit-tee. They held a caucus on Thursday night of the Altoona committee, to which Chair-man Dumphy was not invited, and they failed in the caucus to indorse Wallace They obtained substitutes wherever they could and came here to-day to pack the covention and if possible force the committee to carry their point. Some of the substitutions were from men who had been on the committee of two years ago, and among them was Recorder Greevy, who were all ruled out by Chairman Dumphy. The Pattions were from men who had been on the tison faction made a motion to hold the County Convention on June 24, but it was lost and the Wallace men car-ried the amendment to hold the convention on August 25, thinking to force a selection of delegates by the committee resist in every way possible the efforts of the Missouri ruffians to again establish the The Pattison men checkmated this move by foreing an adjournment. The Wallace

was illegal and in violation of the

rules. The Pattison men will hold another meeting and elect delegates who will represent the true sentiment of the Blair county Democrats, which is for Pattison for Governor.

DELAMATER AND PATTISON. QUAY BELIEVES THAT THEY WILL BE THE NOMINEES.

The Ex-Governor Would be the Stronges Possible Democratic Candidate - The Republican, Whoever He is, Sure to Win by an Enormous Mejority.

INPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, May 16 .- Senator Quay left Washington to-day for a ten-days' visit to his home at Beaver, where he says private interests will require his attention for that length of time. He will return in time to vote on the silver and pension bills, and ex-pects to preside at the meeting of the Re-publican National Executive Committee. Senator Quay has thus far been very shy about saying anything as to the contest now raging in Pennsylvania for the Republican and Democratic nominations for Governor. Before taking his train to-day, however, he

said:

"The indications are that Delamater will be the Republican nominee, and that exGovernor Pattison will be nominated by the Democrats. I believe that Mr. Pattison is stronger by 10,000 votes than any other candidate. He could get all the Mugwump and sorehead vote, and he is supposed also to have a pretty large religious contingency. I have not much faith in the extent of his religious following, but if I were a Democrat with any notion that the State of Pennsylvania could possibly be severed from her Republican moorings I would be for Pattison. He made a clean record when Governor, and if a Democrat were to be elected I would as soon see Pattison in the Governor's chair as any man of his party.
"I notice that some of the Democratic

he was the strongest candidate the Demo-cratic party could name. As an evidence that I do not desire his nomination I say very frankly I do not, for it will give us a great deal of trouble. But I will make this prediction, that the Republican candidate, whoever he may be, will defeat Pattison by the largest majority ever given a Republican candidate for Governor in Pennsylvania."

BUTLER IS IN DOUBT.

Close and Interesting Contest Between Stone and Delamater.

SPECIAL TRLEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. BUTLER, May 16 .- The 51 candidates for the 15 places to be filled by the Republicans of this county at their primaries on the 24th inst., are urging their claims with all the seal and tact at their command. The voters are taking a hand this year in the selection of a candidate for Governor, and the merits and demerits of the several aspirants for Gubernatorial honors, are sub-jects of frequent discussion. Last week County Chairman Bell, recognizing the de-mand on the part of the electors for an opportunity to express their preference by a direct vote, issued a proclamation granting them this privilege, and requesting them to exercise it to the sullest extent.

It is apparent from present indications that they will act on the chairman's suggesthat they will act on the chairman's suggestion, although there were strong objections urged against it because it was promulgated so late in the canvass. Hon. G. W. Fleeger, of Butler, and Mr. J. A. McMarlin, of Adams township, if elected, will go to the Warren county statesman, while Dr. S. D. Bell, of this place, and John Dindinger, of Zeitenople, if successful, will represent the interest of the Crawford county Senator. There is a fifth candidate in the field in the person of W. H. Bitter, of Butler, whose platform is "anything to beat Delamater." This is the situation as it is now, and no one This is the situation as it is now, and no one will certainly know the county's cho Governor until the votes are counted. The contest here lies between Stone and Delanater, and it is close and interesting.

FOR A SECRET BALLOT.

Wallace Declares That He is in Line With Master Workman Powderly.

PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. HARRISBURG, May 16 .- While at the Pennsylvania Railroad station in this city o-day, ex-Senstor William A. Wallace was handed a copy of Mr. Powderly's deliverance in favor of a constitutional convention o amend the fundamental law of the State so as to secure to the people a thoroughly secret ballot and genuine ballot reform, and was asked what he thought of Mr. Powderly's attitude upon that question. Senator

Wallace replied: I cordially indorse Mr. Powderly's view of the reform. I believe in a perfectly secret ba lot as the surest and strongest protection to popular liberty. Upon the free, unconstrained, uncorrupted and intelligent exercise of the franchise depends the safety and permanence of free institutions. I therefore believe, with Mr. Powderly and other sincere ballot reform-ers, that the Constitution should be so amended ers, that the Constitution should be so amended as to secure to the people a perfectly secret ballot, and will do all in my power to impress upon my own party the importance of the matter. A constitutional convention is the readiest method of making the change in the Constitution, which seems to be necessary to obtain genuine ballot reform.

Senter Wallers deslined to be inter-

Senator Wallace declined to be inter-viewed on the Gubernatorial question, but aid that he would go into the canvass for ballot reform and tax reduction, no matter who might be the choice of the Democratic State Convention for Governor. The Sen-

ator seemed in fine health. A PROHIBITION CANDIDATE.

Biram De Walt Pitted Against Richard Vaux in the Third District. PHILADELPHIA, May 16 .- The Pro hibitionists are wide awake. A convention

of the cold water men was held at 319 Race street, when Hiram De Walt was nominated for Congress. J. B. Middleton was the Permanent Chairman and Frederick A. Haines the permanent Secretary of the convention Great enthusiasm prevailed, and the nomi nee was forced to appear and make a little speech, which he did in a graceful manner. When seen after the meeting he said: "Now that I have been nominated I am in the fight to a finish. A great many people who are apt to sneer at us will be surprised at the strength that we develop on the 20th of May. inexpedient to nominate a candidate insures me of hundreds if not thousands of Repub-lican votes. Scores of Republicans in the district would not vote for Mr. Vaux under any circumstances. These are the votes I expect to get."

MORE TEMPERANCE RESOLUTIONS.

The Kansas Temperance Union New Session at Topeka. TOPEKA, KAN., May 16 .- The Annual State Temperance Union convened to-day The recent decision by the Supreme Cour has awakened the prohibitionists, and is to considerable extent responsible for the unusually large attendance, as the follow-ing resolutions will testify. Of these the first demanded of Congress that an emergency be declared, and that a law be enacted to give liquor. The other adopted promised "to

liquor traffic in Kansas by opening original package houses." They were both adopted. Ton Busy to Serve. CHICAGO, May 16 .- Stuyvesant Fish, President of the Illinois Central Railroad has resigned from the Board of Directors of the World's Fair. Pressure of other bur

DIVINES IN EARNEST

Decidedly a Great Day in the Presbyterian General Assembly.

THAT QUESTION OF REVISION

Receives the Attention of the Highest Body in the Church.

THE ARGUMENT OF PRESIDENT PATTEN.

The Report of the Committee Not Entirely Satisfactor to Him.

The Committee on Revision of the Con ession of Faith reported to the Presbyterian General Assembly yesterday. It recommends that this assembly take no action. This report President Patten, of Princeton, objected to, arguing that it took legislative power from the assembly. Others argued the question pre and con.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SARATOGA, May 16,-The morning session of the General Assembly was opened with prayer by the Moderator. The names of 19 standing committees were added by the clerk. The report of the special committee on the liquor traffic in the Congo States of Africa was read by Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, to the effect that the United States has no jurisdiction or responsibility in the matter. It is believed that the English Government is desirious to have the traffic abolished, and also that the authorities at Washington are in earnest in the matter, but as our Government has no newspapers antagonistic to Mr. Pattison are the matter, but as our Government has no making use of the fact that I have said that participation in the Berlin treaty, it was not thought best to lay the protest before Congress, as they can do nothing as to the initiative. Dr. Patterson hoped that, while the committee and the Presbyterian Church were striving to influence Congress to aid in the abolition of the liquor traffic in the Congo States, they would also endeavor to interest Congress in the abolition of the liquor traffic in the United States.

A REVISIONIST COMMITTEE. The report of the committee on over-tures for revision showed that 132 Presby-teries had voted for revision, 66 against revision, 7 had declined to vote at all and 8 have not reported. The report was re-ferred to a special committee to canvass the answers, reports and inquiries of overtures on the subject of revision of the confession faith and of a new creed. The Moderator appointed as such committee the Rev. Drs.
Francis L. Patten, Henry M. McCracken
and James D. Thornton and Elders Robert
P. Shanklin and Maurice D. Edwards. The committee is composed of three to two

in favor of revision. The committee on increasing the supply of efficient ministers reported that since the reunion for every three churches organized one had died, and this mostly for the lack of efficient men and means to pay them, the total number of these dissolutions being 1,099 since 1871.

The committee on methods of effecting

changes in the confession of faith and the constitution of the church, consisting of Ministers William H. Roberts, James T. Leftwich and Evarard Kempshall, and Ruling Elders William Strong and Robert N. Wilson, reported unanimously. COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION. After reciting its appointment by the General Assembly of 1887 and its continuance by those of 1888 and 1889 and its recommendation that the overtures from the presbyteries of Waterloo, Louisville and Chicago be referred to a

to report to this General Assembly, it had concluded: First-That since the difference of opinion as to the methods of amendment of the confes-sion of faith and the larger and shorter catechisms are so marked and widespread that it is unwise to raise the issues involved in this

General Assembly.

Second—That this church has always considered its doctrines of such vital importance that changes in the doctrinal standards should be made under greater restrictions than changes or alterations in the form of government, the book of discipline and the directory of worship.

Third—That the methods of alteration should e included in the constitution itself and in efinite terms. Fourth—That the church, speaking officially through the presbyteries, can alone determine with authority, the questions at issue, and, therefore, the committee recommends that the questions be transmitted to the presbyteries, whether there shall be added to the forms of covernment chapter xxiii. of amendment pr

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS.

First-For the proposal by the General Assembly to the presbyteries of amendments or alterations of the form of government, book of liscipline and directory for worship, but that hese shall not be obligatory unless a majority of all the presbyteries approve in writing. Second—That alterations in the doctrinal tandards shall not be proposed to the Presbyteries, unless they have been under considerafor one year by a committee of not less than 15 ministers and ruling elders, not more

than to ministers and raining eigers, not more than two of whom shall be from any one Synod. Third—No akeration shall be made in the provisions of this chapter for changes in the doctrinal standards unless an overture from the General Assembly submitting the proposed alterations shall be transmitted to all the Pres-byteries and be approved in writing by two-thirds of them. hirds of them. Fourth-The General Assembly must transmit to the presbyteries any overture submitted to it by one-third of all the presbyteries. Fifth—Any amendment so submitted and ap-proved shall go into effect immediately after the General Assembly shall have certified the

The committee also recommended that the presbyteries be directed to answer the over-ture as a whole by a simple yea or nay, to be reported to the States' Clerk in time to be presented to the next General Assembly.

PRESIDENT PATTENS OBJECTS. President Pattens, of Princeton Theological Seminary, in opening the great debate on this report, said that it was praiseworthy for its fairness and conservatism. He ob-jected, however, to two main features in it. First, it denies to this assembly its legisla-tive rights. Some have denied that it has these rights, and the committee has appa-rently taken that view. Its report says that the assembly can only count the votes of the presbyteries and declare the result. are we here for if not to legislate? But, second, this takes away from the assembly, not only the right to legislate, but also that

of deliberating.

Suppose one-third of the presbyteries overture the Assembly for any given change in the doctrinal standards? This report gives the Assembly no option. It must send own the overture to the presbyteries, and if two-thirds adopt or approve it, the Assembly has no choice but to declare the change, no matter how radical or revolutionary adopted.

HE READS THE LAW. These objections which lie on the surface are enough to kill it. But there are some that lie deeper. In Moore's Digest of Pres-byterian Law we read the following declara-The Assembly order that the Westminste confession is to continue to be a law, unless

The Assembly order that the Westminster Confession is to continue to be a law, unless two-thirds of the presbyteries propose changes desired, and in that case the Assembly is to enact that change be made.

His argument was continued as follows:
It doesn't declare it only, but enacts it. In the adopting act of 1788 this was the principle laid down. There are two laws that control us—the original adopting law and the so-called Barrier act, which was put into limit the legislative power of the assembly. This Barrier act, which was adopted from the Scorch Church to make it certain that the Assembly shall not legislate without due deliberation by the presbyteries.

But, second, some say that the Assembly has repeatedly ignored the adopting act. The fact

is that there never have been ar made in the doctrinal standards, and that have been proved by the necessity that have been proved by the necessary of discipline, but

But they say the adopting act was made it was it vacated? They say that the adopting act was made it was never put in the constitution. That may be, but it is in a surer place—in the loyalty of the Church to that adopting act, which is the present and unrepealable law of the Church. By saying two-thirds are necessary you indorse the act, which fixes two-thirds of the presbyteries as the number of presbyteries which must propose any change. Therefore you cannot make a change in any way that invalidates that adopting act. He hoped that this act would be printed hereafter in the Book of Discipline as the unalterable law of the Presbyterian Church. I implore the Assembly, he said, to move alow in these critical times, when a single false step may lead us we know not where, and involve us in difficulties which we dare not anticipate.

JUS

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, of New York, said: I am delighted with the report, and not at all convinced by the elequent speech of the brother who had just spoken, and whom I love well enough to deal with in all frankness. I knew all about the adopting act before he was born. He said that the report was a concession. To whom? Why did he twice intimate that the minority, if defeated, would appeal to the civil courts? I would cut off my right hand before I would do that, were I in a minority.

A CENTURY OF PRECEDENT. I don't see anything in the report that denies, but I deny the legislative power of this Assembly. There is no line in the digest that confers that power. The Presbytery existed before the that power. The Presbytery existed before the General Assembly, and never gave it legislative power. He says that this report ignores and annuls the adopting act, but if so there are 160 years of precedent behind it. That act says that the intent of the ratification is to put the Book of Discipline on the same basis as the doctrinal standards.

I do not believe any civil court would say that we have during the last 100 years been annuling the adopting act. The presbyteries, meeting in quiet, are more fit to exercise legislative power than this Assembly, to which they never gave such power.

Judge Robert N. Wilson, of Philadelphia, spoke wholly as a member of the committee.

spoke wholly as a member of the committee. He said:

He said:

I don't think this should be mixed up with another great question that will come before this Assembly. The report was not made primarily to layor revision or anti-revision. It was framed as the best way to extricate the church from a conflict as to the force and meaning of the adopting act, weich has gone on ever since its enactment. That act has again and again been discredited or modified by the action of both Assembly and presbyteries. The report harmonizes both in spirit and detail with adopting act. In making the report we MUST REEP WHAT IS VITAL,

and at the same time to put the great essential principal forever hereafter beyond dispute, except by those bound to have a fight anyway. Dr. Crosby prefers to have the report more explicit in a certain point, and I agree to that. This report does not interfere with the legislative power of the Assembly, if it has any, but, on the other hand, gives it greater power of conservation and regulation. Practically any amendment to the standards must be formulated in the Assembly because the presbyteries

conservation and regulation. Practically any amendment to the standards must be formulated in the Assembly because the presbyteries have not the needed facilities for consultation. They may propose, but the Assembly must-coordinate their propositions.

The Assembly ought not to have so much legislative power as to veto amendments proposed by one-third of the Presbyteries and adopted by two-thirds of them. President Patten has no legal foundation for his argument that the adopting act is the unaiterable law of the church. Could not the power that made it repeal it? Is it superior to its creator? It is a narrow view. The adopting action is indeed a fundamental law, but no more so than the constitution of the church. It is well known what has been the course of opinion on this point. The Book of Discipline and form of government were put on the same hasis as the Confession of Faith by the adopting act. That act seems to have been largely framed for the very purpose of facilitating orderly and peaceable amendments, and not by any means was it meant to be a straight jacket that could never be enlarged or altered in shape.

Judge George Junken, of Philadelphia, wanted the Assembly to understand that he was one of those narrow men who wanted to go according to law. He said: We are endeavoring to settle a principle more important than even the question of revision of the standards of doctrine. I am amazed that the revision zeal of Dr. Van Dyke could have prevented his perceiving the revolutionary character of the change in the adopting act proposed by this report. I agree with Dr. Craven that standing rules and constitutional rules amount to the same thing. But when the adopting act was passed a member who voted for it said that it was clear that such an act should contain a provision of a mode

who voted for it said that it was clear that such an act should contain a provision of a mode by which the constitution could be changed whenever the Assembly should remain unalterable unless two-thirds of the Presbyteries propose, as well as adopt the amendments. They made it possible to change mere matters of procedure by a majority, but those affecting faith, which is itself based on the Bible, must be very difficult to change. Some of the men who passed this adopting act were the very men who formulated and adopted the Constitution of the United States, and in both documents they wilded better than they knew. I hope it will never be made more easy until two-thirds of the Presbyterians feel interest enough to propose alteration in the Confession of Faith. No such proposals should be entertained by the Assembly or sent down to the Presbyterians.

The subject was continued as the second ssembly or sent down to the Presbyterians.

The subject was continued as the second

Sunday school by Rev. Drs. Burrill, Craven, Worden and W. C. Roberts. OPPOSED TO REVISION.

Southern Presbyteriaus Object to a Change

ubject for to-morrow forenoon. The exercises

of the evening consisted of addresses on the

in the Confession. ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 16 .- The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church met again this morning, and after prayer Moderator Park announced the standing committees. The following was adopted: committees. The following was adopted:

Resolved, That this Assembly again recognizes the American Bible Association, according to the constitution upon which it is organized, and the principles upon which it is at present conducted as an aid of our church in the distribution of the scriptures and as such commends it to the confidence and support of all our people. That we recommend our churches to place the Bible cause among the objects of beneficence and to make an annual contribution for it to be turned over to auxiliary societies in their neighborhood or directly to the parent society in New York.

Thering the response to "The Faith Once."

During the response to "The Faith Once Delivered to the Saints," by Dr. C. R. Hemphill, of Louisville, at the banquet last night, he urged in the most forcible manner steadfastness to old standards and opposed the revision of the confession of faith. He said he hoped God would direct his brethren o the Northern church, now in session, and keep them true to the faith once delivered to the saints. He was most enthusiastically applauded. The Assembly is clearly opposed to revision.

ROMANISM ATTACKED.

Anti-Catholic Instruction,

Sr. Louis, May 16 .- In the Conference of the M. E. Church South to-day a series of resolutions signed by a number delegates were introduced denonncing Romanism and recommending that the Sunday School committee be directed to have such instruction as they deem necessary placed in the catechism, inform-ing the children of Protestantism, teaching them why they are Protestants, and impressing on them the great evils of Romanism

siding elder to eight years was de Christian Socialists Organize

After debate the resolutions were referred

A resolution to limit the term of a pr

CINCINNATI, May 16 .- The Christian ocialists of Ohio effected a State organization with Rev. H. M. Bacon, of Toledo, President, and Rev. E. P. Foster, of Cincin-

Power of Congress to Alow tes to Regulate Liquor

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS

Commerce.

Which Strongly Affirm That There is No Such Authority.

JUSTICES TANEY AND MARSHALL

Both Declared in Favor of the Original Package Dealers.

BOUTELLE ANXIOUS TO PASS A BILL

Congressman Soutelle will endeavor to get a bill through the House allowing the States to regulate the original package liquor traffic. The constitutionality of such a law, however, is still seriously questioned. Decisions of Chief Justices Taney and Marshall sustain the objections.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1

WASHINGTON, May 16 .- Mr. Boutelle, one of the Representatives from Maine, who has introduced in the House a bill whose aim is identical with that which has been reported favorably to the Senate, for the purpose of regulating the sale of liquor in original packages, under the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Iowa case, is confident that if his bill can be reached it will pass.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce, but on account of the discussion of the tariff bill, and other business, in which members of the committee were interested, it has been impossible to secure a meeting of the committee. As soon as the tariff bill is out of the way the committe will be called to consider this inter-State liquor bill, and according to the statements of Mr. Boutelle there is little doubt that a prompt and favorable report will be the result. ALL ANXIOUS FOR ACTION.

Mr. Boutelle informed the correspondent of THE DISPATCH this evening that he had talked on the subject with nearly every member of the committee, and had not found one who would oppose a favorable report, either on the ground of constitutionality or for any other reason. If in the meantime a bill should pass the Senate to the same effect, Mr. Boutelle would probably take it up instead of his own measure, to secure its passage with as little loss of time as possible. In conversation with the correspondent of THE DISPATCH this afternoon on this sub-

under the decision of the Supreme Court, dealers could be prosecuted under the State laws, where it was plain that the intent of the dealer was to evade the law. The Iowa case involved the right of the State authorities to punish for the sale of packages in

ject, ex-Senator Conger, of Michigan, who

is now practicing law in this city, and is

noted for his clear and practical view of all questions, said he had no doubt that even

any form, and the confiscation of the goods. THE GROUND COVERED. The opinion of the Supreme Court reversing the decision in the Iowa case merely declared that the State could not interfere so long as the liquor was sold in the original packages, but the Supreme Court did not say, and it was not called upon to say, the dealer could not be held accountable when it was plain that he was manipulating his packages for the purpose of evading the operation of a State law. Farther than that the recipient of a package could not transfer it to any other person, for the mo

did so it became an article of internal traffic and subject to the laws regulating such matters. Mr. Conger believed that in any case where packages were changed from the usual form employed in past years for trans-portation the Supreme Court would affirm a fecision against such dealer, as his act would be evidently for the purpose of evad-ing the law. Mr. Conger is clearly of the opinion that under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, Congress has the power to pass a law providing that the sale of

liquor brought into any State shall be subect to the laws of the State. As all the literature on this subject is of the deepest interest, on account of the profound nature of the constitutional question involved, and as the Iowa case with all its results will be of incomparable importance in the history of liquor legislation, it may not be amiss to go back to the bill which was reported untavorably to the Senate in the last Congress, the major vote being made up of several of the Senators who now vote to report favorably a bill similar in its in-tent, the underlying principle of both being

the same. The bill under discussion was the following: LAST YEAR'S BILL. Be it enacted, That the consent of Congress s hereby given that the laws of the several States relating to the sale of distilled and fermented liquors, within the limits of each State. may apply to such liquors when they have been imported in the same manner as when they have been manufactured in the United States. The report of the majority, unfavorable to the bill, was based principally on two opinons of the Supreme Court, the first by Chief

Justice Marshall and the second by Chief Justice Taney. The first is as follows: Justice Taney. The first is as follows:

That an article authorized by a law of Congress to be imported continued to be a part of the foreign commerce of the country while is remained in the hands of the importer for sale in the original bale, package or vessel in which it was imported. That the authority given to import necessarily carried with it the right to sell the imported article in the form and shape in which it was imported, and that no State, either by direct assessment or by requiring a license from the importer before he was permitted to sell, could impose any burden on him or the property imported beyond what the law of Congress had itself imposed, but that when the original package was broken up, for use or for retail, by the importer, and also when the for retail, by the importer, and also when the commodity had passed into the hands of a pur-chaser, it ceased to be an import, or a part of foreign commerce, and became subject to the laws of the State, and might be taxed for State purposes, and the sale regulated by the State, like any other property.

And this from Chief Justice Taney: Spirits and distilled liquors are universally admitted to be subjects of ownership and property, and are therefore the subjects of exchange, barter and traffic like any other comchange, barter and traffic, like any other com-modity in which a right of property exists. And Congress, under its general power to regu-late commerce with foreign nations, may pre-scribe what articles of merchandise shall be admitted and what excluded, and may there-fore admit or not, as it shall deem best, the im-portation of ardeat spirits. And inasmuch as the laws of Congress authorize their importa-tion, no State has a right to prohibit their in-troduction.

ONE OF TANEY'S DECISIONS.

On this the report of the majority coments as follows: Assuming this theory to be correct, it results

[Continued on Fifth Page.]